Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1809. [No. 2413.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL,

By Mrs *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappe do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality

——HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,

of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 2. d.

A. NEWTON,

King-street, opposite Patton and Butchers, has just received and for sale,

A quantity first quality Clover Seed.

February 13. d5t

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries,

N. B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. ed1w 3taw1w & 1aw1stM

☞ *Black River Lottery.*

NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $ 8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

PRINTING in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 27.

For Alexandria, Georgetown & City of Washington,

The Schooner
CAROLINE,
John Hand, jun. master;

A constant trader—All persons having goods to ship, will please leave a list of the packages, with their contents and value, with the master on board at Morris's wharf (2d above the drawbridge) that a general permit may be taken, as nothing can afterwards be taken on board.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7—(13) eo3t

Lottery Intelligence.

The 19th days drawing of the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, took place on Monday last, when the wheel gained $1129
Former gain 19,159

Total gain $20,288

The next drawing takes place to-morrow afternoon, and on Monday next the first drawn blank is entitled to $ 400, and tickets will advance to 9 dollars, if the capital prizes should still remain in the wheel after to-morrow's drawing.

☞ A few warranted undrawn TICKETS at $ 8 50, for sale by

R. GRAY.

February 15.

IN THE CASE OF

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

AN INSOLVENT DEBTOR.

THE creditors are hereby notified that the time limited for the production of CLAIMS, expires on the 22d instant;—on the following day they may have an opportunity of inspecting the claims produced, and a statement of the transactions of the Trustee relative to the subject; and on the first proximo a division will be made of the money in his hands among those creditors whose claims are admitted. upon their giving bonds with sufficient sureties to refund the dividends received by them, respectively, in case the decretal order passed by the circuit court last July term should hereafter be set aside by the absent defendant therein mentioned.

Colin Auld, *Trustee.*

February 84—15. 3t

Alexandria County, ff.

I *Abraham Faw*, a justice of the peace for said county, do certify that JOHN DOUGLASS brought before me an estray COW-CALF, white face, spotted white and red, one ear crop't, about nine months old, and appraised at five dollars.—Given under my hand and seal, this 13th day of February, 1809.

A. FAW, J. P.

THE owner of the above described Calf is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away from the subscriber, living near the town of Alexandria.

John Douglass.

February 15. 3t‡

Fresh Clover Seed.

50 bushels of CLOVER SEED, just received and for sale, at a reduced price—warranted of last year's growth.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

February 14. d1w

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.

LIBRARIAN.

February 6. eo×de

To Rent.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's Shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land. From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, Dec. 9—(15.) } law

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a yong man with a family.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

Massachusetts Legislature.

REPORT

In the Massachusetts legislature, upon the numerous petitions against the embargo laws.

The committee to whom were referred the petitions of sundry towns in this commonwealth, on the subject of the embargo, and other subjects connected therewith, have paid the earliest possible attention to the very important and interesting subjects therein mentioned. These numerous representations, made as if by one consent from the different parts of our country, afford strong proofs of the injustice and impolicy of the measures complained of; and exhibit a striking display of the disastrous consequences of those measures. The members of the legislature having lately assembled from all quarters of the state, cannot require any new evidence of the grievances which are universally oppressing their fellow citizens. The committee, therefore, instead of dwelling on the picture of private distresses, or enumerating the disgusting catalogue of public wrongs, displayed in these petitions; have proceeded to analyse the whole; to select the leading subjects of complaint and to consider whether there be any remedy within the power of this present legislature.

The principal subjects of complaint in all these petitions may be comprised under those general heads.

First, The impolitic, unnecessary, and unconstitutional interdiction of commerce, by the several acts of the Congress of the United States, falsely called embargo laws.

Secondly, The apprehension that the nation is to be speedily plunged into a war with Great Britain; and consequently entangled in a fatal alliance with France.

Thirdly, Some peculiarly oppressive and unjust provisions of the last embargo act, passed on the 9th day of January in the preseut year.

The first of these subjects has been repeatedly under consideration before the legislature of this state. And here the committee cannot avoid observing that the misapprehension of our true interests and feelings by some of our representatives in congress, must have contributed very much to the continuance of these embargo acts. The government of the United States would not probably investigate very critically those rights which appeared to be abandoned or disregarded by those who were peculiarly intrusted with their defence; and they must from the same cause have been led into the greater mistakes as to the feelings and dispositions of the people. Even if the constitutionality and justice of these measures had been less questionable, it is impossible to believe that they would have been so long persevered in, if the government of the United States had been early and truly informed of their ruinous operation on the commercial states, and the universal disaffection they excited among the people.

When this subject was first discussed in the legislature of this state, the opposers of the system could only reason from the general principles of our constitution, the necessities of commerce, and the feelings of human nature. They depicted in strong colors the destructive tendency and consequences of this system. They have long since seen the accomplishment of their predictions; their most gloomy presages are verified by the event; and the whole people now feel and acknowledge the force of those truths, which then employed the ablest of our statesmen to explain and demonstrate.

The people of N. England do not need to enter into any refined reasoning or deep research on this subject. They recollect that the extension and protection of commerce was one of their principal motives to forming the present union. This was one of those great objects enumerated in the former Articles of Confederation; and the want of a competent power for this purpose in the ancient government, was among the primary causes of our present constitution.

They will always acknowledge with cheerfulness & gratitude, any efforts of their brethren of the south against a common enemy; but most certainly expectations of this kind were not among their strongest inducements to desire a union of all the states. It had long been a prevailing opinion, confirmed by the experience of the revolutionary war, that in times of great peril the remote parts of our country would require aid from this quarter, instead of being able to afford it. We shall readily comply with the terms of this compact, and fulfil the stipulations incumbent on us; and we have a right to expect at the same time from the other members of the union, a constant respect for those rights which we never surrendered; and attention to those interests which the national government was instituted to extend and preserve, not to destroy.

The people of this state have been most severely disappointed in this expectation. The commerce of the country has furnished almost the whole revenue of the U. States; has given vigor and energy to the government; has encouraged universal industry, and rewarded with plenty every description of people. While this commerce was thus productive to an unexampled extent, a portion of the general profit should have been applied to the preparations for its permanent protection; and when it was unjustly assailed, the whole power of the nation should have been exerted for its defence.—The people recollected the glorious example of a former administration in 1798, and they have seen the present administration receiving all their strength, and all their energies, to be employed in the annihilation of that commerce which they ought to protect. By a timid and unwarrantable compliance with a foreign power, we are suddenly excluded from the ocean, our trade is destroyed, our industry paralised, and poverty and ruin are rapidly overspreading our land. Contemplating this state of things and recollecting their views and objects at the time of adopting the constitution, the people do not require any further argument to convince them, that the primary objects of that compact are now neglected; that their most important interests are wantonly sacrificed, and their most essential rights flagrantly violated.

But the committee forbear to pursue these reflections. It is painful to dwell on those evils and distresses which it is out of our power to relieve. The committee are not at present prepared to recommend an adequate and satisfactory remedy, which could be applied by the two houses of the legislature alone. The most efficient, and perhaps the only certain remedy, rests with the people, who will soon have it in their power to unite the whole government of the state in one joint effort, with other states, whose interests and objects are similar to our own, for the support and vindication of their rights by constitutional and peaceable means.

The committee, however, being deeply impressed with the importance of the subject, and anxious if possible, to afford some temporary alleviation to the public distresses, ask leave to reserve this object of their commission for further consideration.

As to the second subject of these petitions; the danger of an unnecessary and ruinous war with one nation, and a destructive alliance with another, the committee, with the most painful emotions have perceived but too much ground for this apprehension. The puerile suggestions of maintaining a war at the same time against the two great belligerent nations, is too absurd to deserve attention. If then, the United States are to select their enemy, and the choice is left to the present administration, the fears of these petitioners will eventually be realized. Even if this measure is not seriously intended by our government, yet the course of policy pursued by them must, if persisted in, soon terminate in such a war. The committee here would observe, that an examination of the different measures of the two nations referred to, would lead them to elect the other alternative.—These measures and acts are before the public. Some of the most important of them have been so fully displayed, and thoroughly considered, in a late report to one of the houses of this legislature, that it would be equally unnecessary and improper to exhibit them anew at this time. Whatever impressions may have been felt as to the conduct of Great-Britain, every man will now perceive, that the aggressions of France have been uniformly first in order of time, and most injurious in their nature. The gross injustice of her decree of Nov. 1806, was aggravated by the consideration that we had at that time a commercial treaty with her—while with Great-Britain, in the following year, when her retaliatory orders were passed, we not only had no treaty, but had just refused to ratify one made by our own ministers; and therefore had no right to expect from the latter any peculiar respect to neutral claims which we neglected to vindicate against the encroachments of her enemy. Every man, who values the welfare of his country, and the honor of its government, must regret that the first outrage was not resisted in a manner becoming a great and powerful nation.—Such a course would in any event have removed all occasions or pretence for retaliatory measures on the part of the other belligerent; and would have prevented our being embroiled at the same time with the two most powerful nations of the world.—It would also have produced another most salutary effect—it would have saved us from the danger of an alliance with France, which experience has shewn is more to be deprecated than a war with any nation on the globe.

The committee cannot dismiss this subject without observing, that from the known spirit and patriotism of the people of this state, they will undoubtedly be always ready with their lives and fortunes to defend the country in any just and necessary war—but they will require of their rulers to shew them that the war is just and necessary, and from the partial disclosure made by the government of their negociations with these two nations, the public, we apprehend, are by no means satisfied that a liberal and impartial policy, and a sincere disposition to conciliate, on our part, would not at once prevent the necessity of a war with Great Britain, and secure to us from that nation the entire respect that is due to all our just rights.

As to the third subject mentioned in these petitions; the late act for enforcing the embargo—the committee have examined it with great attention. The first remark it is calculated to excite is, that a system of policy which requires such violent, arbitrary, and unprecedented measures to enforce its execution, must be in the highest degree repugnant to the feelings and habits of the people, if not hostile to their dearest interests. And even if this policy were admitted to be founded on the soundest reason and the most correct motives, yet no man could justify the numerous violations of natural liberty and of constitutional rights, which are authorised by this act.

The people of this commonwealth, in establishing their constitution, have seen fit to declare and set forth certain natural rights of a free citizen, and certain fundamental principles of a free government. It is painful to observe how many of these rights and principles are violated, or disregarded, by the act under consideration. It is declared in the 10th article of the Declaration of Rights, that "Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws." By the second section of the act of congress, no vessel can be laden without special permission of the collector, which that collector is authorised to grant or refuse at his discretion. And even when from his knowledge of character and circumstances he may think it safe and proper to grant such permission, he is prohibited from doing so, if the president of the United States shall have given instructions to the contrary. By the third section of the same act, owners of vessels already laden are required to give bonds in six times the value of the vessel and cargo, or to unlade the vessels; and even when the owner, in compliance with this unjust regulation, has procured and offered the bond required, the collector may refuse to receive it, and by his own arbitrary mandate compel the unlading of the cargo. Thus the laws, which regulate the use and enjoyment of our property, instead of being standing and permanent, may be as mutable and uncertain as the whim and feelings of an executive officer can render them. What is allowable on one day may be unlawful on the next, and what is permitted to one citizen, may under circumstances precisely similar, be refused to another. Means and temptations will be presented to officers of government for indulging the asperity of political hatred, and the rancour of personal resentments; and a petty tyrant may be raised in almost every town, to whose caprice or malevolence our most important rights may be subjected.

By the 11th article of our declaration of rights, it is declared "that every subject of the commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive, in his person, property or character." But by the 10th section of this late act, when any officer is sued on account of his proceedings under it, instead of relying on the laws, he may produce the instructions and regulations of the president, for his justification and defence. Thus the remedy of the injured citizen may depend, not on public laws, but on secret executive instructions; which may never have been known to the party aggrieved, till the moment when they are thus produced to defeat his constitutional remedy.

The constitution of the United Sates as well as that of this state, expressly prohibits unreasonable searches and seizures of the persons, houses, and effects of the citizen. Yet by the 9th section of this act, every collector is authorized in the broadest terms to seize any property, not only when in carts or other carriages, but when in any manner, apparently on its way, towards the territories of a foreign nation, or the vicinity thereof; and he may detain it until bond is given, the amount of which is not limited by the act, and of course is left to the arbitrary discretion of the officer. It is obvious that the terms of this section do not confine the collector to a seizure in cases only when the goods are in actual motion towards the suspected place. Of course there is no limitation to this tremendous power; and he may seize effects in any dwelling house in which they may have been deposited, if he chooses to suspect any ulterior destination, and so, to conclude that they are in that manner apparently on their way towards a foreign country. This provision in both the constitutions referred to, evidently contemplates the necessity of a warrant to authorize these searches and seizures: which is to be issued by a civil magistrate, upon probable cause, supported by oath. But under this section, the collector is made the only judge; no oath, no civil process, no formalities, are required. His only warrant is his own despotic will; and this may be executed not by a peace officer of the government, but by a file of soldiers from the standing army.

Both these constitutions reprobate the exacting of excessive bail or sureties and the imposing of excessive fines. If the general objects of these acts were in a high degree salutary, and generally approved, yet most men it is believed would agree that the fines they impose are in many instances excessive. But the amount, for which the citizen is required to give bonds with sureties by many different sections of this act is most manifestly a violation of the spirit and principles of these constitutional provisions. The smallest sum mentioned is six times the value of the goods, and in a case before alluded to, there is no limitation whatever; and a collector may demand sureties to any amount, which his arbitrary will deems fit. It should be observed too, that in these cases the party is not charged with a previous offence, or even with intention to commit any; but all this security is deemed a necessary precaution against future possible offences by the most peaceable and orderly of our citizens.

Both these constitutions expressly sanction that principle of natural justice, that no man ought to suffer for actions which were lawful at the time of committing them.—But by the third section of this act, many citizens are exposed to heavy pecuniary losses, are requested to furnish excessive sureties, or finally to suffer a forfeiture of their property: and all this in consequence of proceedings, which were not only allowable, but expressly sanctioned by the laws of the U. S. and specially permitted by their officers.

By the 7th section of this act, the owner of a vessel is made responsible for the inevitable accidents of navigation, and even for depredations of a foreign power on the ocean. The only mode of defence allowed will be found in most cases physically impossible. The party must produce the whole surviving crew on the trial, who must all be sworn as competent witnesses. If any one of them should accidentally be absent; if he should die in a remote part of the world and his death be not clearly proved; if he should have any interest in the event of the trial, which would prevent his being a competent witness; if he should by the visitation of Providence have become insane, and incapable of testifying; if he should have become convicted of any cause which would authorise the rejection of his testimony; or finally, if he should be suborned, concealed, or spirited away by any corrupt officer of the customs; in each of these cases, the innocent owner, in addition to the loss of his vessel and cargo, will be sentenced to pay the whole penalty of his bond, amounting to six times the value of the property he has lost.

In the tenth section of this act it is pretended to furnish a remedy for any unjust proceedings of the collectors. The party aggrieved is not indulged with a trial by jury, but must apply to a single judge of the United States courts. If the judge should consider the seizure as altogether unnecessary and unjust, he cannot restore the property without receiving such bond as the act prescribes to be taken by the collector in the same case; in which event the aggrieved party will have obtained no redress whatever; and if the judge should otherwise determine, the complainant is liable to treble costs.

The committee will notice only one other part of this act, which appears to be as dangerous to the public peace, as it is injurious to public liberty. By the 11th section,

the president, or any person empowered by him, may employ any part of the land and naval forces, or militia, to enforce the execution of the embargo laws, and to prevent and suppress all opposition to them. Without commenting on the loose and indefinite description of the objects to which this military force is to be applied, the committee would remark, that almost every power given to the collectors may be enforced at the point of the bayonet; excluding the aid and interference of the laws and magistrates of the country. The military power will no longer, in the language of our constitution, "be in subordination to the civil authority." And we are liable at any moment, by the indiscretion of a petty executive officer, to be subjected to military despotism, or to be involved in all the horrors of civil warfare.

On viewing these provisions of the act under consideration, the committee do unequivocally declare their solemn conviction, that it is in many particulars unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional. They would by no means contend that this opinion, if confirmed and adopted by the legislature, would be decisive of the question. While the laws continue to have their free course, the judicial courts are competent to decide this question, and to them every citizen when aggrieved ought to apply for redress. It would be derogatory to the honor of the commonwealth to presume that it is unable to protect its subjects against all violations of their rights, by peaceable and legal remedies. While this state maintains its sovereignty and independence, all the citizens can find protection against outrage and injustice, in the strong arm of the state government.

Any forcible resistance, therefore, by individuals, to the execution of this act of Congress, is not only unnecessary, but it would be highly inexpedient and improper; it would endanger the public peace & tranquility, and tend essentially to injure and put at hazard that cause, on which nearly the whole people are now so zealously united. The committee are deeply sensible of that accumulated distress which has so long oppressed the whole community, and bears with peculiar aggravation on some particular parts of it. They cannot too highly applaud the unexampled patience, and forbearance, which has been already exhibited under this pressure of undeserved calamities. And they would earnestly recommend the exercise of the same forbearance, until all those peaceable and orderly means which the constitution and laws of our country will permit, and all those political expedients, which our habits and usages can suggest, shall have been exhausted in vain.

It is to be regretted that no immediate and efficacious remedy can now be proposed for these numerous and aggravated evils. The committee, however, consider it their duty to recommend without loss of time, all such measures, as have appeared to them to be now practicable, and calculated to remove or alleviate the public distress; they therefore ask leave to

REPORT IN PART.

A bill to secure the people of this commonwealth against unreasonable, arbitrary, and unconstitutional searches in their dwelling houses, and also the following resolutions.

The act and resolutions, accompanying the above report, were published in the "Alexandria Daily Gazette" of the 9th instant.

THURSDAY, *February* 9.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of setting a part a day of humiliation and prayer, for the two branches of the legislature to unite humbly and devoutly to implore Almighty God, to enlighten their minds and direct their measures, to obtain relief for themselves and their fellow citizens from existing evils, and to avert from them impending dangers. A resolve was reported under this authority, appointing Thursday for the purpose contemplated, inviting the attendance of his honor the Lieutenant Governor and the honorable council, and requesting the Chaplain to officiate. The report will probably be acted upon this day.

BOSTON, *February* 11.

SPANISH CAUSE.—A letter from a distinguished Spanish gentleman in New-York, dated the 6th February says, "I am indignant and surprised to have seen an infamous calumny in an English print, that should insinuate that the Prince of Peace had a party in Spain. There never was so great a falsity imposed on the credulous public:—This despicable Godoy fell in March, 1808—His life was spared by the intrigues of the French:—Not a soul in Spain would venture to mention his name, much less to espouse his villainy. You must read the Spanish publications to be acquainted with the honor and true patriotism of the Spaniards."

In the event of the overthrow of the patriot cause in Spain, all accounts from Spanish America affirm, that they will declare themselves independent until Ferdinand is restored to his throne.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

Messrs. Gore and Cobb have been again nominated Governor and Lt. Governor of Massachusetts, by the Federalists.

Chief Justice Smith has been nominated by the federalists as Governor of N. Hampshire.

THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED.—Under this head is a long and pacific essay, signed Laurens, in a late Monitor, from which the following is extracted:

A non-intercourse law would be wrong at this moment, however correct it may be at a future. For it is wrong not to suffer him [the new President] to make an effort in his own mode, unshackled by the absolute and unqualified decision of the question by the legislative body. Viewed in these lights, I cannot but think this measure would be ill timed at the present moment, and calculated to produce only irritation without the prospect of good to ourselves.

But what course is to be pursued? Place the country in as complete a state of defence as is practicable, and permit our ships to arm and to defend themselves against the decrees of France and the orders in council of G. Britain. This would be a resistance tantamount to the measures of those powers against our commerce, and further than this there is no necessity for going. Let such further measures be adopted by the next congress, should the conduct of France or of England under this our new system be still or more injurious. Here it must strike every mind that offensive measures would come with much more propriety from the *next* than the *present* congress. The next congress have been elected since the present system has been in operation, and the present are within three weeks of the end of their term. A known principle in our government would plainly dictate that the members now in session should not bind measures upon their successors whom they have called to follow them in three months.

No appeal should be made to passion only, nor should honor alone, at the expence of peace, be conjured up as a phantom to chace. Equal measures towards both parties should be taken, firm, but not precipitate, and not destroying the hope of pacification with either. For I greatly fear the moment we commence an offensive system, we enter on a field of blood, interminable, and occupied by the most inveterate foes: I fear further, it will be to cast ourselves into the arms of one of those powers whose poisonous breath will blast our liberties forever.

Extract of a letter from a commercial house in Barbadoes to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated Dec. 11.

"Not having heard from you since all intercourse has been stopped by the Embargo, we now beg leave to address you, via Savannah, in the expectation, by the time this comes to hand, the embargo will be raised. Our supplies of flour and salt provisions have been pretty regular from Great Britain, as well as fish from our colonies: yet the former comes out considerably higher than from the U. S. The prices current we quote may be considered a pretty correct estimate for the last several months, and alteration depends on the continuance of the Embargo or not; we wonder that many vessels have not broke it, since the order of council passed, to admit neutral vessels free of clearance or papers, with all kinds of provisions. a few have done so, and made capital voyages.

"A change of scene is about to take place in this part of the commercial world. An expedition is on foot, to sail in about 3 or 4 weeks, (probably sooner) against Martinique and Guadaloupe; and as there is little doubt but it will succeed, particularly against the former, greater encouragement will offer to your trade.

"A strict blockade is observed by all the squadron under sir Alexander Cochrane, & several American vessels have been detained coming out of Martinique. No lumber of any kind, shingles or staves, can be bought, the price therefore is nominal, what little remained in the lumber yards, has been bought up by government for 80 to 100 dollars per M. feet; and the last cargo of flour, a few days ago, sold for 18 dollars per barrel.

Pork 24 a 25 dollars per barrel,
Beef 20 a 21,
Crackers, (none at market)
Rice 11 a 12 dollars per cwt.
Tobacco 30 a 40—A few hhds. came from Surrinam about 3 weeks ago, and sold from 60 a 75 dollars per cwt.
Candles, 35 to 40 cents per lb. very scarce, and likely to continue high."

The following curious advertisement is copied from the Boston Palladium.

DISTRICT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN.

FEBRUARY 6, 1809.

Advertisement extraordinary.

Gentlemen ship-owners and others, who are shippers of foreign or domestic merchandize, are hereby requested to consider that published RESOLVES tending to scare or to flatter subordinate federal *civil* officers from their imposed duties, "ought" to be considered as mere "spawn of fermentations," of mushroon growth, but arising from hot beds of empoisoned soils, adapted to sieges, blockades and *embargoes*—and which naturally tend all alike to starvation and death; whenever they shall have become *vitalized* by a "God of War," or the "first planters."

And mercantile colonels and majors, whether "correct" or incorrect, are especially requested to be cautious of nursing such growing spawn least it should turn into vipers and poison their own sergeants and corporals.

JAMES LOVELL,
Naval Officer by Commission.
Collector by disabilities and defect of others.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, have sent a memorial to Congress, to solicit aid in their undertaking. The memorial, &c. is very voluminous. It concludes with the following statement:

Account and Estimate of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Account of subscriptions at the commencement of the work,	$400,000
Expended by the company in the purchase of water rights, in other necessary preparation, and on the feeder,	150,000
Leaving for the main canal,	250,000
Of this lost in bad debts forfeited, &c.	100,000
	150,000
To complete the main canal, 22 miles, at 25,000 dollars per mile,	550,000
Sum now wanting to complete the main canal,	400,000
Two hundred thousand acres of land, at two dollars per acre,	400,000

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNEDAY, *February* 15.

Mr. *Lewis* from the committee on the affairs of the district of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate for the establishment of a company to make a turnpike road from Mason's causeway to Alexandria, reported it without amendment.

After some opposition from Mr *Van Horne*, on the ground that the bill should be immeimmediately passed, it was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. *W. Alston* from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to amend the several acts establishing the treasury, war and navy departments; and making appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments of the United States during the present year. Referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. *Otis* from the senate, delivered the following resolution for concurrence.

IN SENATE OF THE U. STATES,
February 15, 1809.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the house of representatives to consider whether any, and if any what measures ought to be adopted for the further accommodation of the president of the U. States, from the term commencing the fourth day of March next, to report by bill or otherwise. And that Mr. *Smith* (of Md.) Mr. *White*, and Mr. *Sumter*, be the committee on the part of the senate.

On motion of Mr. *Nicholas* the house went into a committee of the whole on the non-intercourse bill.

Mr. *Milnor* moved to strike out the first section, in order to try the principle.

Mr. *Milnor* spoke in support of his motion, and in opposition to the bill.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.

February 17. d3m

Birth Night Ball.

THE subscription paper for the BIRTH NIGHT BALL to be given the 22d instant, in honor and to the memory of the ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON, is ready for subscribers at the bar of Mr. Caton's hotel.

February 13. dt22d

☞ Miss *Sarah Rogers*, on account of the inclemency of the weather, and the almost impossibility of travelling, has postponed her departure until Monday next. She may be seen performing as usual until that time, at Mr. *Thornton's*, King-street, between Union and Water-streets.

February 16. d3t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19

NOTICE.

THE members of the *Washington Society* of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that the anniversary meeting of the said Society, will be held at Mr. *Caton's* hotel, in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 22d day of this month, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, where the members are requested to attend; the Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock to the Episcopal Church, where a Sermon will be delivered by the Rev Dr. *Muir*, Chaplain to the Society. The different uniform companies of Militia are respectfully invited to join in the celebration of the day.

By order of the Standing Committee.

G. Deneale, *Sec'ry.*

February 15.

☞ The Gentleman appointed to deliver an Oration has been prevented by indisposition from preparing himself for that day.

☞ The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on *every succeeding Monday during the inclement season*, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,
} *Committee of Council.*

January 21.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2. eo

District of Columbia.

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Joseph Riddle, *complainant*,
vs.
Tristram Butler & Job Palmer, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant Tristram Butler not having entered his appaarance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Tristram Butler is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Tristram Butler, do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Job Palmer, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Tristram Butler, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Camillus Griffith *complainant*,
AGAINST
Hannah Griffith, Lewellin Calwell Griffith, Eliza Thompson, Sarah Winslow Griffith and Calvin Griffith, children of David Griffith, deceased; and Eliza Griffith, widow, & Eliza Griffith, Emily Griffith Frederick Lewellin Griffith, and Lucy Griffith, children of David Griffith, junior, deceased. *defendants.* } *In Chancery*

The said defendants, Emily Griffith, Frederick Griffith, Lucy Griffith, Elizabeth Griffith, Lewelin Griffith, Elizabeth Thompson, and Calvin Griffith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers printed in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Hartney, *complainant*,
AGAINST
William Hambly, John Mawson, George Robinson, John Paton and Richard Veitch, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, William Hambly and Richard Veitch, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendants, John Mawson, George Robinson and John Paton. until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published, for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy, Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. 12wam.

District of Columbia, to wit,

COUNTY OF ALXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

John and Philip Hough, *complainants*,
AGAINST
Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, and Brown and Joliff, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, administrators, &c. of Timothy Cox, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G Barnett, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their council, it is ordered that the said defendants, Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit & give security for performing the decree of the court, & that the other defendants, Brown and Joliffe, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendants Eliazar Ellis and Achilles G. Barnett, as administrators of Timothy Cox, deceased, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*,
vs.
William Lees and Robert T. Hooe and Company, *defendants*, } *In Chancery*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants Robt. T. Hooe & Co. do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Wm. Lees, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

NOTICE.

Lost or mislaid, a Certificate for two Shares in the Little River Turnpike Road. I therefore give notice, that I shall apply for a renewal of said Certificate.

H. Rose.

January 31.

District of Columbia, to wit:

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA,
November Term, 1808.

James Patton, *Complainant*:
vs.
Murdock, Youille, Wardrop, & Company and John Hopkins, *defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

The defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court upon affidavit, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. are not inhabitants of this district: On motion of the said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Murdock, Youille, Wardrop and Co. do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant John Hopkins, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Murdock. Youille, Wardrop & Co. until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Test.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

January 25. law2m.

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
November Term, 1808.

Leslie Stewart, Thos. Montgomery & John Somerville, trading under the firm of Stewart, Montgomery and Company, *complainants*,
vs.
William S. Gant and Philip G. Marsteller, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Wm. S. Gant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant William S. Grant is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant William S. Grant do appear here on the first day of July term next, & enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, William S. Gant, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25 law2m

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit:
November Term, 1808.

John Stidel, Thomas Stidel and Ranald M'Kinzie, *complainants*,
AGAINST
William Lees and Oliver P. Finlay, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, William Lees, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant William Lees, is not an inhabitant of this district: on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Wm. Lees, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant Oliver P. Finlay, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant William Lees, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 25. law2m

A Schoolmaster Wanted,

VONE who can come well recommended to the Falls' Church neighborhood, Fairfax c'ty Virginia, ten miles from Alexandria, capable of teaching the English Language correctly, with Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. will meet with an eligible situation.

Feb. 7. law3t*

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 20 barrels } 1st and 2d quality *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey,
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks,
Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Refined Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Seine Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT;
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionary of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Gardeau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Alex

VOL. IX.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner
Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Gr
Particulars of which will be
the bills of the day——All kin
which are on limitation and t
which are established, can at a
viewed and purchased at the lowe
sale prices.
P. G. Marstelle

Cottom and Stew
Have just published th
ALMANAC for 1
Containing a great deal of usef
taining matter. For sale by t
gross, or single one.
October 6.

Just Published,
BY COTTOM AND STE
And for sale at their S
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Er
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Bo
THE LAWYER
OR,
Man as he ought not
Neatly bound in boards, and lett
one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross
single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclope
No. 16, is received, and No. 17,
in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly reque
for their copies, especially those
received but a few numbers: 'tis
to pay for one or two numbers at
to pay for ten or fifteen.
ROBERT

Joseph Mandevil
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rou
CARS, warranted of the very
and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOC
and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment
of good WINES, LIQUORS, an
RIES, for sale.
December 21.

John Gardner La
Has for sale, at his Warehouse,
Wharf—
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars i
and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and N
Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Bra
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wi
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wo
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hy
hulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in
and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-col
dged Ware assorted.
Best Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mou
Tallow Candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fis
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad
in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a
Sool Leather, Mens', Womens' a
Shoes of various descriptions, a f
of White Rolls and German Che
Sheetings and Diapers, Russia
Duck, India Cotton of different
keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Li
ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bu
Salt, Cordage. Flax, Glue, a qua
negar, 200 tons Plaister Paris,
Russian Hemp, &c. &c.
January 2.